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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3828  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

Re : Latest Developments, as of early Aug 1970

Source : 35 from Peter and Co HEVRYK, Titus (Phila.)  
from SVITLICHNYI.  
and friends.

Date : 13 Aug 1970

1. Valentin Moroz's trial is tentatively scheduled for Sept 1970 in Ivanofrankovsk. In connection with the case end June and early July 1970 Peter and Evhen Swerstiuk were interrogated by the KGB in Kiev. The KGB officers wanted to know "more" about the letter Swerstiuk wrote to Moroz rebuking him for his criticism of Igor's <sup>(DZYUBA, IVAN)</sup> last December declaration. The interrogating officers were "not old acquaintances" of theirs but some new rather simple low echelon characters.

Moroz's defence counsel will be the same one that defended <sup>(CHORNOVIL)</sup> black in 1967. He is from Moscow and is regarded as a top class defence lawyer. He also is very expensive.

2. Sered Snihiv should be published by Suchasnist only after Moroz's trial. Other stuff is for current publication. Visnyk has already been sent to ~~US~~.

3. At the present the situation is rather uncertain and shaky. No one knows for sure what to expect. Peter and Co do not think, however, that any wider harsh reprisals against them are to come in the immediate future. The situation might become "clearer" after final shake up, both in Moscow and Kiev, but primarily in Moscow. Should, however, Moscow decide on a strike against Ukrainian dissidents this would most probably take form of a massive campaign similar to that of 1955-1956. From what is known to them they do not expect it in the near future if at all. "But you never know". Moroz's case should not be considered as part of wider action but as an individual incident. To some degree Moroz caused it himself by his carelessness and audacity.

4. <sup>SVITLICHNYI</sup> Peter and Co expected a shake up on the top of the party and government in summer 1970. There are rumors that Shamota will replace Ovcharenko. Shamota is most harmful to Ukrainian cause. In Soviet Ukrainian politics he plays <sup>negative</sup> as Ivan Bilodid and Shaba in scholarly world. There also rumors that Shamota might replace Sholest who has good chances to be promoted to a high post in the Kremlin. This would be, however, a rather bad turn of events for Ukrainians. Should Shamota become the First Secretary of CP in Ukraine.

5. Ovcharenko is under pressure by his milieu. He and Pavlyenko defended Ivan Koluba.

6. The strike up in Moscow has been postponed. In the center of controversy on the top is internal policy, primarily economic. There are rumors that there are projects to introduce full working day on Saturdays. There is a shortage of consumer goods, uncontrollable inflation, low productivity and on top of it quarrels in the Kremlin - political and personal. Some people think that if the party and government would fail to correct the situation within the next two-three years the whole Soviet economy should collapse. They might also turn to the West with request to help them out.

If Shelepin would come to the fore in Moscow this would mean a very bad turn for Ukrainians. There is already a definite trend to partial Restoration but the dissidents do not think a full restoration of "old order" is feasible. Even in the KGB are people who are against it.

SVITLICHIVY

7. Peter and Co do not approve the nationalities part of the Program of Democrats of Russia, Ukraine, and Baltic States. The program begs a reply from Ukrainian point of view and they already discussed this problem among themselves. They decided, however, that until the present situation on the party and government top has been clarified they <sup>had</sup> better wait with a clearcut programmatic reply. Actually, Moroz's essay is kind of answer. So is a "collectively" authored, unsigned comment on Moroz's essay which already has also been sent to ~~the~~.

A Ukrainian reply to the Program would have to stress the necessity for Ukrainian independence and this point under present circumstances might give additional weapon into hands of the militant anti-Ukrainian faction on the top, and thus provoke a massive action against Ukrainian dissidents. One has always to keep in mind that Moscow is especially sensitive to Ukrainian problem and even the slightest hint towards national independence is bound to arouse a violent reaction on the part of the Kremlin. In this respect the situation of Russian dissidents is much easier because they will never be branded "Russian bourgeois nationalist".

SVITLICHIVY

8. Peter knows personally Sakharov and others. Some of them like Sakharov fully understand Ukrainian problem. So also does, for instance, Daniel. Some again, like Binyavsky are anti-Ukrainian.

9. All Ukrainian prisoners in Vladimir Prison, with exception of ~~some~~ <sup>some</sup> ~~others~~ have been transferred to Nordvinian camp.

These include also such as Zarytska Kateryna, old nationalist leader and chief of the Red Cross of UPA, <sup>where he joined</sup> her husband Soroka, Mykhailo, and others.

10. Zalyvakha Opanas will be released in Aug 1970 or latest in Sept 1970.

<sup>CHORNOVIL</sup>  
11. Black is jobless. At the present he went to Carpathian Mountains on his own "private archeological mission".

<sup>Vitaliy KARATYCH</sup>  
12. ~~Mike~~ is 100 % co-operating with the KGB.

<sup>SVITLICHNYI</sup>  
13. ~~Peter~~ and Co do not trust ~~Al~~. <sup>Pavel</sup> MURASHKO

14. Russification drive continues but also resistance against it is growing. One of the latest "targets of Russification" is Ternopol. There <sup>are</sup> two plants to be built in Ternopol, of textiles and "machine equipment" or something like that. Not only engineers and managerial personnel but also ordinary workers are being sent to them from Russia. In short, this is just another example of using industrial projects as <sup>a</sup> means of Russification.

Nikola Stepanovych Shamota

As listed in the bibliographical notebook "Writers of Soviet Ukraine", "Soviet Writer" publishing house, Kiev 1946, page 742, photo available, Nikola Shamota was born 17 December 1913 in Poltava. Father was a government official. In 1932 graduated Nizynsky Pedagogical Institute. Taught language and literature in secondary schools in Chernyhiiv oblast. Took part in World War II. After demobilization worked for CP and was a journalist for quite some time. In 1948 graduated from Republic Party School of CC CPU, where he did his dissertation for a higher degree as candidate of philology. Afterwards worked in the aparatus of the CC CPU, was editor of Literaturna Hazeta and assistant editor of the Russian language newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta. Doctor of Philology. End of 1958 elected corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR. From 1961 works as director of the Institute of Literature, T.H. Shevchenko, at the Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR. Has received medals. Member of CPSU and Union of Writers, Ukrainian SSR.

M. Shamota is a literary specialist and critic. Has been published systematically since 1946. In this time span has published the following books: Idealism and Mastery 1953, About Artfullness 1957, Examples from Experience 1957, Talant and the people 1958, Literature and the life of the people 1963, For the decrees of history 1965. Books by M. Shamota have been translated into Russian in Moscow: About Artfullness (1954, 1958) The Artist and the people 1960.

According to other sources, the following information is available about M. Shamota:

Member of CP since 1945, coauthor "History of Ukrainian Literature" (2nd vol. 1957); articles: "Socialist Realism and the Views on Art of Soviet Society", 1958, "National Characteristics in Art" 1959, "Literature and the Life of the People" 1963.

Home Address as listed in Kiev telephone directory of 1954: Bohomoltsya 20-a home phone 4-07-70

Office Address: Kiev, b. Shevchenko 14, Institut literatury AN Ukr. SSR office phone: 5-31-85 or 4-31-38

In November 1968, M. Shamota took part in the Ukrainian republican conference for ideological workers, where he was reported to have given a speech.

In Radyanska Ukraina 16/5/68 M. Shamota was the author of an article severely criticizing Honchar for his novel "Sobor". (Digest of the Soviet Ukrainian Press July 1968, p.17) Shamota was subsequently criticized for this attack on Honchar by Levchen Sverstiuk in Samvydav essays.

Shamota is a member of the editorial board of the Visnyk Akademiyk Navk Ukr. SSR.

Re: Current Situation in Ukraine

Source: Tourist from CSSR to Ukraine in June 1970

Date: 28 July 1970

(Konstantin GEMIK GEREZOVYKY  
Prague)

1. Source confirmed the arrest of Valentin Moroz<sub>A</sub> on 1 June 1970. Moroz wrote an 18 page essay "Among Snow<sup>was</sup>" (Sered Snihiv) in which he criticized Dziuba for writing his statement in Literaturna Ukraina of 29 December 1969. <sup>Lviv</sup> Dziuba and <sup>Lviv</sup> Svitlychny and <sup>Lviv</sup> Sverstiuk are quite angry at Moroz for writing this essay, they feel that Dziuba had to do this, since everyone must "play the game with the officials". People in the West have paid too much attention to Dziuba's statement, this was only a formality which had to take place. During the meeting in the Writers Union where Dziuba's matter was discussed, Pavlychko defended Dziuba.
2. During the search of Moroz's house by the KGB, they found a manuscript copy of "A Report From The Beria Preserve" which Moroz had previously denied writing to the KGB. Now they had definite proof. His friends consider it to be rather careless of Moroz to leave it in his house.
3. <sup>Vyacheslav</sup> Chornovil is in Lviv and unemployed since the end of 1969. He wrote an article for Samvydav <sup>(Ukrainian translation of SAMIZDAT)</sup> against Stenchuk and his anti-Dziuba pamphlet. Stenchuk's book is regarded by everybody as being an extremely poor and stupid reply to "Internationalism ~~and~~ Russification".
4. The first and second numbers of the "Ukrainian Herald" are in CSSR, some believe that the third issue is already out.
5. The petition written to the U.N. about poisoning of Ukrainian political prisoners had the effect that the poisoning ceased.
6. In Kiev there are rumors that <sup>Fedor</sup> Ovcharenko<sub>A</sub> will be replaced by <sup>(Sec. Ideology, CP Ukr.)</sup> Mykola Shamota.\* There is a lack of unity in the top ranks of the party and government and therefore the situation is tense. This lack of unity is not the result of the Sino-Soviet conflict, but rather disagreements on internal matters, mainly over economic and political problems.
7. The dissemination of Samvydav <sup>(Samizdat)</sup> continues and even "the most loyal" get involved with it. Thus, the wife of an Ivanysenko (fnu) of Kiev, Ukr.SSR, who was in favor with the party, had in her desk at work copies of Samvydav literature which she was copying. One day her boss asked her to open her desk, he found the literature. Later it was revealed that the literature belonged to her husband. He was expelled from the party and arrested. During Source's stay in Kiev in mid-June 1970, his trial was in progress. All the witnesses testified against Ivanysenko, and those who kept silent were regarded as heroes.
8. The situation in CSSR is very tense. Bacha, Yuriy, Musinke, Mykola, and Gurashko, Pavlo have been expelled from the party.